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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One BY David Courtney

London Traffic Faces Standstill As 6,000 Strike

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — More than 6,000 strikers ignored Government and Union appeals to return to work today and decided to continue their petrol delivery stoppage which threatens to paralyze London's transport.

Half of the city's 5,600 taxis came off the road tonight. Hardly a garage remained open. Transport services and the distribution of mail and food were in a state of chaos. The situation worsened hourly.

London Transport, which controls 6,000 buses and coaches, tonight cut its services by 25% to conserve dwindling fuel supplies. If the strike continues, troops might be called in to ferry passengers and to guard the fuel storage depots to the city's essential services.

The Cabinet discussed the position this morning. Then Sir Walter Monckton, British Labour Minister, told the Commons, "If the strike continues, it is bound to have a serious effect on the public and to cause widespread unemployment." He urged the strikers to "reflect on the serious injury they were inflicting on the public and to return to work so that their complaints could be dealt with by union and Government departments."

Arthur Deakin, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, made a similar appeal. He said that the Union would not discuss the dispute until work was resumed.

Six hundred striking shopmen at London's big Smithfield Meat Market today decided to go back to work tomorrow. But their decision comes too late to give London housewives and big joint for the Sunday dinner table.

The Ministry of Food announced last night that it could only give butchers about sixpence worth to ninepennyworth of meat this weekend towards the shillings which normally costs two shillings and fourpence.

FOR it must be perfectly clear to all the Western Governments and to any other that take a serious and objective interest in the Middle East, that the nature of the conflict now before the Security Council provides a rare opportunity to go into the whole question of Israel-Arab tensions and work out a means of putting an end to them. On the one hand there is the urgent matter of frontier insecurity, which is the case of Israel means the insecurity of practically the whole inhabited area of the State. On the other hand there is the matter of agricultural and industrial development, which is recognized as being indispensable to the well-being and stability of the area, and which in the case of the Jordan River hydro-electric and irrigation works, is in dispute between Israel and Syria and which in the case of the Arab States makes it a deliberate policy of government to conduct economic war against Israel.

America Sends Atomic Artillery to Europe

SAN DIEGO, Thursday (Reuters). — Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens said today that the new American atomic cannon had been shipped to Europe as it will greatly enhance our defensive capabilities.

Mr. Stevens, in an address prepared for delivery at the National Guard (Territorial) convention here, stated that "ultimately, as Army guided missiles are perfected, they, too, will add to the delivery of atomic materials or conventional explosives in close support of ground forces."

Answering criticisms of the 200-mm. cannon which weighs 85 tons and fires either atomic or conventional explosive shells, he said that the cannon could be moved along a highway at 35 m.p.h. and across country with ease. It can be employed within a matter of minutes.

SMYSLOV WINS CHANCE AT WORLD CHESS CROWN

ZURICH, Thursday (UP). — Soviet Union won the candidates tournament for the world chess championships here today.

M. Vassily Smyslov of the Soviet Union won the candidates tournament for the world chess championships here today.

Mr. Smyslov clinched his final victory in the 30-round tournament without playing today, because second-placed Mr. Samuel Reshevsky of the U.S. lost his second but last game to M. David Bronstein of Russia, who placed third.

Neither Mr. Reshevsky nor M. Bronstein can catch up with Mr. Smyslov in the last round.

With his victory M. Smyslov won the right to play against the world champion, M. Michael Botvinnik of the Soviet Union next year for the world title.

LORD CHERWELL LEAVES BRITISH CABINET

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — Lord Cherwell, a Member of the Cabinet and Sir Winston Churchill's advisor on Atomic Affairs, has decided to resign from the Government. It was learned authoritatively tonight.

Lord Cherwell will go back to Oxford University, where he is Professor of Experimental Physics.

Alexandra Slashes Wrists As Ex-King Paul Insists on Divorce

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — Ex-Queen Alexandra of Yugoslavia slashed her wrists last night after an unsuccessful attempt to persuade former King Peter to drop his divorce suit. M. Raymond de Chasseval, lawyer for the exiled Queen, said today.

M. de Chasseval stated that the Greek princess, who has been fighting a losing battle to hold the affections of the head of the Royal House of Serbia, appeared at Peter at a final meeting in a Paris hotel last evening.

Peter refused to consider any further delay in the divorce proceedings, repeating the reasons he had given the former Queen at Biarritz in September in her last futile attempt to save the marriage.

U.S. 'Concerned' Over Franco-Vietnam Split

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The State Department expressed "obvious concern" today over the differences between France and the Vietnamese Government and said that cooperation between the two states is regarded in Washington as vital to the success of the French efforts to "protect Vietnam against Communist aggression."

Churchill, Military Aides Discuss Suez

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — Sir Winston Churchill called in his military advisers to a Cabinet meeting today to discuss the failure of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiators to agree at their Cairo talks yesterday on the evacuation of Britain's 80,000 strong Suez garrison.

Both the Egyptian and British Governments are now studying the reports of their negotiators.

Diplomatic sources said that the main issue which harked agreement yesterday was the definition of the "emergency" which would enable Allied troops to re-occupy the 150km. base.

Both sides had hoped that yesterday's discussions would end the series of informal talks and lead to an early resumption of negotiations for an "evacuation treaty," but it was announced after the meeting that it had "not been found possible" to reach agreement.

No date has yet been fixed for the next meeting in Cairo, but the conviction here is that a settlement is still possible, though it may now take more than one meeting to achieve it.

Poles and Czechs End Walkout in Korea

PANMUNJOM, Thursday (Reuters). — Polish and Czech delegates ended their 10-day walkout from the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea, and agreed to continue discussing the question of North Korean prisoners who have refused to meet Communist "explanations."

The Commission Chairman, Lt. Gen. K.S. Thimayya, after a meeting here, said that the Commission would meet again tomorrow.

Truce Pacts Must Not Strangle Israel

JERUSALEM Post Reporter
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Our problem is how to keep to the armistice agreements without tolerating their one-sided violation to the detriment of Israel's security or allowing them to become a noose strangling our economic development, the Foreign Minister said here tonight.

Mr. Sharett was speaking at the Eighth Zionist Conference, convened to open the current Keren Hayesod United Jewish Appeal Campaign.

Construction was not, as in other states, a matter of adding to, or improving on what existed; it was the very essence of Israel's existence. It was not something that could be abandoned. But for this work, large-scale outside help was necessary, in all forms.

We had not sold and will not sell our sovereignty, or our independence of decision for any measure of assistance; we will receive help if help is given to us only as a free people. The Foreign Minister stressed his view that it was a heinous error to speak of everything the United States had ever done.

Denies Hasan's Charge
It was not true that the Grant had been far the more independent, Mr. Sharett said, making an oblique reference to a speech made earlier by Mr. Hassan M.K. Hassanpasi. (Mr. Hassan interrupted him at this point, and a brief exchange of views ensued).

Turning to the relations between world Jewry and Israel, which he said, had no parallel among other nations, the Foreign Minister dwelt on the fact that of the ten million Jews in the Diaspora, a full quarter were cut off from contact with the rest. There were no situations which remain eternally unchanged. So long as those Jews were conscious of their identity and so long as the Government under which they live has not as it has solved those of most other nationalities, hope for their release would remain.

Even if peace with our neighbors were to come, we would have to be reinforced. It must

France Offers Good Offices in Trieste Dispute

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — Belgrade Radio broadcast said tonight that France had offered her "good offices" for finding a platform on which a Five-Power conference on Trieste could be held.

Belgrade Radio's diplomatic correspondent announced this under the heading, "an initiative that should be accepted."

In an interview today, Marshall Tito said that the results of the London conference of the Big Three Foreign Ministers "are not satisfactory, since Yugoslavia's objections to the decision of October 8 (to hand Zone "A" to Italy) were not taken into consideration," according to the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug.

Asked about the meaning of the possible "catastrophic situation" referred to by Mr. Moshe Pijade, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council, of Italian troops entered Zone "A" under the protection of the British and American forces, Marshall Tito replied, "The situation would be catastrophic because it would arouse great indignation in the Yugoslav people against the decision of the Western powers, as we had an agreement to collaborate with them in all questions of this kind."

In this case, collaboration would be impossible. In other words, the policy we have hitherto pursued and which is based on confidence in the Western Allies would have to be reconsidered."

Marshall Tito said that the decision to hand Zone "A" to Italy would have an influence on the stability of the Balkans as a whole, and Trieste would remain a hotbed of conflicts as Italy did not conceal her pretensions to Trieste and so on.

Moslem Brotherhood Seeks to Oust Glubb

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The Moslem Brotherhood is bringing pressure on the Arab League in Jordan to oust its Egyptian Chief of Mission, Glubb, and to replace it with British officers with Jordanians, a British officer of the Legion now in London said today.

He said the Moslem Brotherhood had blamed Britain and British officers of the Legion for the loss of Arab lives in the Jordanian civil war.

Following the Brotherhood's demands, five deputies of the Jordan Parliament and a Senator formally tabled demands for the British officers to be replaced by "Jordan compatriots" and for Jordan to take control of the Arab Legion.

Col. McAninch to Act As T.S.O. Head

Colonel William T. McAninch is to act as Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization during General Vagn Bennike's absence abroad, ANA reported yesterday.

Colonel T. Hinkle, chairman of the Joint Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission, is to serve temporarily as Chairman of the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. during the absence of the Egyptian representative, Mohammed Raghib, who is to deputize as Jordan's senior delegate in place of Major Mohammed Rihak.

S. Korean Pilot Flies Plane to Communists

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuters). — Pyongyang Radio said tonight that a South Korean Air Force Captain had landed an American Mustang fighter plane "at a certain airfield in North Korea" on October 19.

Guiana Leaders May Face Trial On 'Arson' Charges, Commons Told

LONDON, Thursday. — The Attorney-General is considering whether criminal charges can be laid against any of the persons accused of organizing a Communist plot in British Guiana, the Commons was told today.

But Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, who made the announcement said, "This morning I received a message from the Governor informing me of the great difficulty which is at the moment being experienced in obtaining sufficient evidence, as the agents are unwilling, for fear of intimidation, to make written statements or to give evidence in court."

He also asserted that the Government is considering the possibility of bringing to trial several of the persons accused of British Guiana on charges of plotting a "campaign of arson" in the South American Colony. (The People's Progressive Party has been charged with fostering a plan to set "Big" business establishments afire).

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, ousted Prime Minister of the Colony, was in the "Distinguished Visitors Gallery" to hear Mr. Lyttelton seek to justify Britain's swift action and suspension of the Constitution.

Groans from the Labour benches and a few shouts of

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Damascus reported that "strong troop reinforcements" have been sent to the frontier with Israel.

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Forty minutes earlier, a Lydda-bound train was fired on at the same spot. Seven months

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Britain's position as Jordan's ally enhances her responsibility and gives her an effective chance of prevailing upon Jordan to bring the situation under control — a chance which, judging by the course of events, has not been fully taken, the Note concluded.

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Mr. Johnston arrived in Beirut two days ago.

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The Defence Zone is a ten-kilometre-wide strip which borders on the Armistice Line in which it is forbidden to concentrate military forces.

The forces concentrated by Jordan are much above the amount allowed by the Armistice Agreement and therefore they constitute an open and serious breach of the Agreement.

The Israel delegation requested that T.S.O. headquarters investigate the matter and that the forces be removed from the Zone.

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Gen. Bennike doubted whether Israel and Jordan by themselves would be able to work out a settlement of their growing border troubles. "The situation must be dealt with on a much higher level," he said. "It must be dealt with between the Big Powers and the two sides immediately involved in the matter."

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The matter will be reopened if the Israel Government complies with the Security Council decision and cooperates without reserve with the U.S. is likely to resume aid.

These sources said Israel's latest claim that she is not defying a U.N. order against Jordan river water diversion is "pretty much a technicality" and will have no influence on the State Department.

These sources stated, however, that the matter will be heard fully by the Security Council, and that the U.S. probably would base its decision on aid for Israel on the outcome of that hearing.

Johnston Warned To Keep Out of Iraq

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuters). — The Iraqi Government has advised Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's Special Envoy to the Middle East, not to visit the country, informed quarters said here today.

These quarters stated: "Since Mr. Johnston, Vice-President of the Christian Committee for Palestine, is known for his support of Israel and Zionism, his visit to Iraq might cause a national uprising against him, which would be disturbing."

Mr. Johnston arrived in Beirut two days ago.

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PRESIDENT Eisenhower's long-heralded "Operation Christmas" which was supposed to be a series of visits to the states, beginning October 4, giving the people the facts on the H-bomb, got off to a false start in a speech on Tuesday, October 3, before the National Assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution, National Council, Church of Christ — a speech which, though even duller than churchwomen have a right to expect, was picked up by the headline writers as the last word in American atomic policy, which it was not.

Ever since the President promised, shortly after the revelation of the Soviet H-bomb, that he and other high officials would report to the American people on some of the inner problems of the atomic program in the thermo-nuclear and atomic weapons, both press and public have been waiting eagerly for the information that would clear up the many questions, confusion and contradictions. The press has characterized the statements of government officials on the question of atomic warfare.

The "New York World-Telegram" Tuesday evening greeted home-going commuters with an editorial on the subject. The headline: "The Great Hydrogen

What did the President really say? Just the usual ghost-writer's platitudes that characterize most of Eisenhower's prepared addresses. "Today we are faced with the most extraordinary

He went on to point out that this development could work for the good or the woe of mankind.

Then, "The mysteries of the atom are known to Russia. Russia's hostility to free government — and to the religious faith on which free government is built — is too well known to require recital here. It is enough for us to know that, even before Russia had this awesome

domination over 600 million people of the earth and surrounded them with an iron curtain that is an effectual obstacle to all intellectual, economic and spiritual intercourse between the free and the enslaved worlds. Of these two worlds, the one is compelled by its purpose of world domination the other by its unbreakable will to preserve its freedom and security, to develop these latest discoveries of science to increasing its stockpiles of destructive armaments. This

this was the only mention of atomic stockpiling and despite the "World-Telegram," there was no mention of the H-bomb.

friends in the free world must build, maintain and pay millions of dollars additional reasonable money from attacks. From this position of secure confidence we must seek to know to the extent of our material aspirations and hopes of all peoples. We must arrange trade systems that will provide for the economic growth and opportunity for self-advancement. We must seek to understand and reverse age-old policies of ambition and nationalism that wear the face of a whole world."

Such was the core of a speech which stated the problems facing the world today but failing to add anything specific for dealing with them. Quelled after the speech, White House officials denied that there is any plan for a "Operation Big Brother" pointed out that the President's speech contained no new information about superweapons.

And finally to end the hopes for the present at least, that the administration is not considering on a brave new policy, comes the report of a National Security Council meeting at which the top officials of the government there must be an end to the conflicting statements about the Soviet Hydrogen-bomb which are being made by administration spokesmen. Eisenhower has ordered that administration members who issue statements or talk about super-weapon must be approved by the president or conform with N.E.C. policy or else be cleared by the White House. Evidently, instead of the "Operation Big Brother" for which the American people have waited, there is to be a tightening of the policy of secrecy and silence. The administration says very much, but that which is said, must be said in unison.

Recent statements by the President Eisenhower might have been interpreted as the work of Representatives W. Sterling Cole, Republican, New York, chairman of the joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, who, in a radio address on October 4 said that the threat of a Soviet Hydrogen-bomb attack would be minimized if the United States could build one. A year would be required to build such an weapon, according to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, who stated two days later that Russia does not have a deliverable Hydrogen bomb and would not have enough super-weapon technology to wage war for at least three years, and that he has no intention of proposing a sweeping new program for strengthening national defense to Congress. That would cost money - at least

must cut taxes next year.

Jerusalem Art Notes

Ben Zvi Memorial Exhibition

TWO years after his untimely death the Ben Zvi Memorial Museum presents the work of Zeev Ben Zvi, the greatest sculptor who ever lived in Israel. This exhibition of 131 items is general and representative. The museum has succeeded in bringing together all that could be collected and exhibited. A number of sculptures had been abandoned by the artist, left unfinished or destroyed. Most of the work finished before 1934 and some of the 1934 to 1938 period was left in London and, having escaped the "blitz", was brought to Israel through the efforts of Mr. Agmon, Dr. Barou and Mr. Ben-Zvi's collector and publisher, who have cooperated in this memorial exhibition. The heads of Ben Zvi and his wife, which are on the Ben Zvi Memorial in Kiryat Atsion and Mishmar Haemek, are shown in photograph.

Zeev Ben Zvi was born on the eve of Passover, 1904, at Rik in Poland. He came to Jerusalem in 1924, he was a pupil, and later in 1927 a teacher, at the Bezalel School under Boris Schatz. In 1938 and again in 1940 he returned as a master to the old school and he belonged to the staff until his death on October 14, 1952. No. 1 of the memorial exhibition is the "Portrait of Mrs. B. Zvi" dated 1932, whose great and any beauty is only paralleled by the "Portrait of Annie in the Museum of Naples".

We are happy that so many sketches and maquettes of Ben Zvi's portraits have been preserved. This is an ability to follow the growth of the final solution. Four versions of the head of Moshe Shartret are exhibited, and asking ourselves what their essential differences are, we learn not only to appreciate the artist's development, but also learn more about Moshe Shartret than we could by studying his works throughout long press conferences and meetings of the Knesset. We see the man as Ben Zvi saw him, stripped of all incidentals, a head that is the challenge of a penetrating mind.

Path to Sublimation
Our gratitude for his full presentation of the works of a great artist is only limited by the fact that the arrangement of the exhibition is decorative in a manner which defies its own ends. It would have been easy to show the convincingly logical development of Ben Zvi's style in chronological order instead of mixing early and late works in an aesthetic arrangement, which makes it difficult for the visitor to follow Ben Zvi's path to long heights. Moreover, tears individual

sculptures out of all context. But with the help of the excellent catalogue we are able to follow the progress of Ben Zvi's style from a forceful early realism to the simplified and sculptural cubism of the '30s, the period of Ben Zvi's most famous and popular portraits. This was the time when the paths of Zeev Ben Zvi and his wife, which are on the Ben Zvi Memorial in Kiryat Atsion and Mishmar Haemek, are shown in photograph.

From a sublime understanding of the human form, by way of its reduction to the true essential, Zeev Ben Zvi arrived at the threshold of abstract art. The "Fragment 1938" seems to me to be the first indication of this. The head of 1940-41 makes it difficult to trace this development. I believe that children's heads (e.g. No. 85) in their clear simplicity were milestones on his path. The beautiful Mishmar Haemek Memorial is fully indicative of Ben Zvi's mature art, which entrances us in the face of a head that is the challenge of a penetrating mind.

It is no surprise that the exhibition "Half a Century of French Painting" at the Tel Aviv Museum (showing there until the end of the month) should be awakening so much interest. It is estimated that over 10,000 people have visited the show to date. Paris has been the art centre of the world for so long, her influence so widespread and her own artists have been, and is so great, that it is little wonder that the opportunity of this exhibition, in the original work

In his last plaster heads, e.g. No. 129, Ben Zvi attained a great and simple archaic beauty. This "Cry" is an abstraction which everyone can understand in its tragic forcefulness. This is, in my view, the true design for the future memorial to the Fallen Heroes of Israel.

New Technique
It is part of Ben Zvi's greatness that, turning an embarrassing fact into a virtue, he developed a new technique of copper repoussé in a country which not yet mastered the craft of bronze casting. During his last years of teaching at the Bezalel School he trained a number of young sculptors, who even if the mantle of the master has not yet fallen upon the shoulders of any, are able to draw the folds of a mantle in a manner worthy of their great teacher. The abstractions worked out in his class and exhibited at the New Bezalel School Exhibition of 1952, should be shown again as an "annex" to the memorial exhibition. They belong to the life work of Zeev Ben Zvi, whose message, as the artist's House exhibitions have proved, was heard and understood by some of the young sculptors of Israel's third artistic generation.

(Picture on Page 5)



Maquette: Red interior and still life on a blue table. From the exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum. (See below).

Half Century of French Painting

has been mostly known from reproduction, should be drawing a stream of art lovers to Rothschild Boulevard.

Including, as it does, not only examples of present-day trends and tendencies in painting, but also works by the Impressionists Camille Pissarro, Claude Monet and by Rouault, Matisse, Derain, Dufy, Picasso, Léger, etc., etc., the exhibition cannot but be highly stimulating and interesting. But the reviewer must confess to a certain disappointment at finding no Renoir — that master of the French school, who was so typical of French painting — and no Cézanne and, in fact, no really important canvas by the older masters. The Impressionists, for instance, do not give an adequate notion of the enchantment of the Impressionist movement, but maybe it was too much to expect that outstanding examples would be sent to this corner of the world. The diversity of the selection, however, is good. The selections were completely made and presented.

It was a happy idea to start with a visit to Abraham Shapiro. His recollections of things past were charming and brought history to life more than a dozen artificial features. These chatty memories of our national curriculum would well be taken up by the series, "I Remember" which is doing sterling work in limited space, understandingly and worthily bringing together a few "old-timers" in a home atmosphere and let them reminisce over the early days in Palestine. Their talk could be trimmed for broadcasting and might well provide fascinating material.

Another highlight of the Petah Tikva programme was Mr. Ben Gurion's speech. His voice is heard not infrequently over the radio, but generally in a political context. It was refreshing and moving to hear him speak autobiographically and with a touch of poetic inspiration.

Mr. Ben Gurion was heard again on Monday night in a different mood — addressing the nation on the current difficult political situation. His voice was restrained, calm and would be a powerful radio personality and struck the right note for the occasion. Despite the unsuitability of his voice, he has a powerful radio personality and it is to be hoped that the engineers are laying down a permanent line to S. de Boker.

Radio makes strange stars. Unlike the theatre or the cinema where the professional climbs to the top, radio and television bring to the fore experts in many walks of life. Rabbi Simcha Anav was such an expert. Through the medium of broadcasting he was able to reach an audience thousands of times larger than the fortunate few who crowded his Talmud lessons at his home on Saturday morning. He was the ideal Talmud teacher for the radio, whose breadth of his immense learning, his clarity of exposition and his vivacious personality. His position will be hard to fill — but the task will be made easier by the establishment of a permanent line to S. de Boker.

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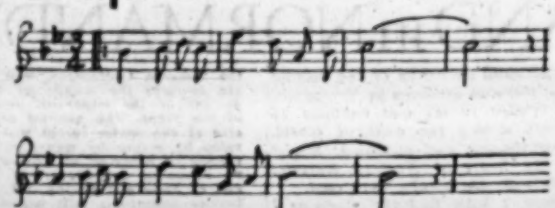
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Chaplin's Musical Hit



THE music for Charlie Chaplin's film "Limelight" which will have its premiere in Israel next week, was composed by Chaplin himself. When I saw the film in Europe, where it was released several months ago, I found the main theme to be in slow waltz rhythm: a simple, and perhaps rather sugary, melody which serves as accompaniment throughout the whole film, and is quite adequate to the plot. I did not imagine, however, that this piece of music had already become the rage for broadcasting stations and "whistle-while-you-work"-minded people all over Europe.

Since then, comment on the melody has varied considerably. It has been suggested that Chaplin was poking fun at certain products of the busy American hit song-writers and particularly at Oscar Hammerstein II. I myself did not have this feeling when I first heard the tune in the film nor later when I heard it on the radio or in the streets.

As a matter of fact, I would go so far as to say that the eight bars represent an organic element of the mood and content of the film, for this reason I would not call this music schmaltz, but a genuinely felt expression of sentiment. The music has been published here by an Israeli firm.

The second theme that Chaplin wrote for "Limelight" has not achieved the same popularity as the first, although perhaps it is a more original musically. It is a type of polka written for the two musical clowns (Chaplin, violin and Buster Keaton, piano). Here, the clowning is no less obvious in the music than in the visual performance.

Working with UTV, HMS Lifeline has discovered four sunken German submarines and at least 23 other wrecks, seven miles off Rosslare Harbour, Eire, a U-boat hunting ground in both world wars. Although the crews of the salvage ships have been sworn to secrecy under the Official Secrets Act, news has leaked out that one of the wrecks located contains a U-boat. It was found by HMS Lifeline's UTV at a depth of 25 fathoms (150 feet) off the Tuskar Rock Light-house. A U-boat of the type known as U-107, has already descended to this depth, using special surface. In the meanwhile, HMS Lifeline is searching for other wrecks of U-boats. Eire, has located two British warships, a German U-boat and about 35 wrecks of freighters and coasters. A hundred tons of copper, a day have been landed from HMS Lifeline at Cobh (Queenstown) Harbour recently.

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Television Hunts

Sunken Treasures
By LEO NEWMAN
THE British Admiralty has announced that Underwater Television, a top-secret British invention, is being used in a treasure hunt at a depth of 200 feet in the North Sea, Irish Sea, and the Channel. Two of the Royal Navy's most modern salvage vessels, HMS Help and HMS Lifeline, are being used in the top-secret Operation Treasure, as the search for sunken vessels containing gold, bullion, copper, and other valuable metals worth billions of dollars, is called.

The treasure hunt is top secret for the twin reason that most of the ships lie outside British territorial waters and are therefore not to be recovered by anybody, and also because Underwater Television is the Royal Navy's most jealously guarded secret. It enables a diver to see what is going on from a comfortable cabin aboard the ship, instead of sending divers to reconnoitre every square metre of the seabed, as has been the practice to date. Shipwrecks, obstacles mines, etc., can be located in any kind of weather, and under actual combat conditions, whereas diving operations can be carried out in daylight only, when the sea is calm and the weather bright; even with ideal conditions divers are only half as efficient as UTV.

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